

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 18TH, 1894.

NUMBER 49

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract at Rio, 82.

The Brazilian Government:
Her Britannic Majesty's Government:
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies:
The New Zealand Shipping Companies:
S. & Co., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depots on Conception Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Pensilvian THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during low season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cajuete. English services, 11 a.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday: 8 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. DA COSTA REIS, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays: and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baixa de Copanema No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Judicial Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 20, Largo da Carioca. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1530.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: Office and residence: Rua 1^a de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1008.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine: Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Emília Bohme.—German certified nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin: 64, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Saliera Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Sincero, Rua do Livramento, Sando.—Relief services: English on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua 2^a de Setembro No. 71.—On site the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; HENRY BRADSHAW, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

Curitiba Brasil and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté Paraguay Tea.

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world.
Respectable agents required.

SHIPPERS:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, Ltd.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and several every 15 minutes by the tramcars line from the town (Ponte Macaêdo, rua do Rio de Janeiro hotel, and Sincero.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, location and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery view of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 5015.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extension of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to visit us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communication, telephone, music at the door day and night, and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

José AUGUSTO DAS NEVES,

Manager.

PETROPOLIS

Pension Petropolis.

Comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen.

Terms moderate

Avenida 15 de Novembro, 82 and 84.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor—formerly manager of

Whyte's Hotel (Tijuca),

Hotel Cintra and the

Restaurant Silva

gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters

and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Fire Insurance Company, London.

Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167

Shirts to Measure.

To the American & English Gentlemen of Rio.

I beg to solicit a trial order for shirts made to your measure and in any manner according to your taste. I employ only the finest materials and workmanship and guarantee a perfect fit. If you will notify me by letter I shall be pleased to call at your office or residence to take your measure.

S. Stanley Jacobs,

70 Rua Sete de Setembro.

HAUPT & BIEHN

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

VA. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in cases, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

—

G. FELLER & Co.,

—

E. REAY MARTIN & Co.,

—

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Buigundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Shermes, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DEBTS, TREASURY, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, AND in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENT FALSIFICATION.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Government.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Shaw Curdie, Label, Engravers.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURD ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$169,056,396.—Surplus \$32,366,750.

Branch Office in Brazil:

Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... £ 480,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOLCapital.....£2,000,000
Accumulated Funds....£6,000,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-
dise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital.....£1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... £1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital... £2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Sarmiento,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62 Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,127,500
Reserve fund.....£ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY
Established 1836Capital.....£3,000,000
Accumulated funds.....£4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

SOCIÉTÉ AN. "M"
TRAVAUX ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL
Empresa Estivadora
79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79
RIO DE JANEIROSTOWAG, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS
Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

CHARLES HUE JUNR. & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 302. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.
RIO DE JANEIRO.For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

47-52.

Agent, João M. G. dos SANTOS.

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1º
SANTOS

P. O. BOX 22.

Cable address: WYSARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

Large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal
Perfumers and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

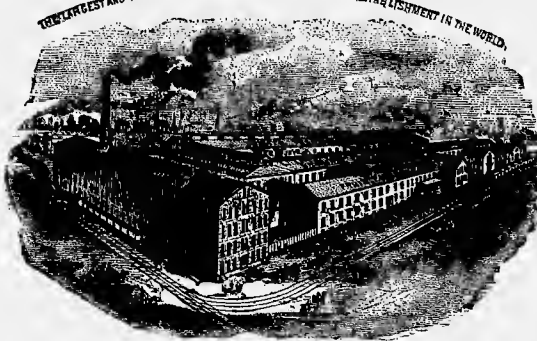
Facsimile of pint
bottle Tomato
KetchupFacsimile of our ponn Boned-
meats

Facsimile of one pound Jam and marmalade

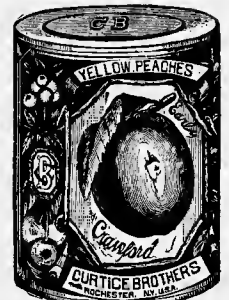
CANNED
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS AND
OTHER TABLE DELICACIES

Put up by

CURTICE BROTHERS Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
U. S. A.

View of factories

Facsimile of New Style 3-lb. Jar
Preserved fruits.

Facsimile of No. 2 1/2 lb. can Yellow Peaches

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Being located as we are in the most fertile section of United States, where the large variety of both fruits and vegetables are grown to greater perfection, both in fibre and flavor, than in any other climate, and with our place of business surrounded by the very gardens that furnish us our supplies, our products are far superior to those packed in cities in which the supplies come from the market stalls.

It is our aim to prepare the different articles of food on our list with scrupulous cleanliness, and by such domestic methods as will commend them to the best tables. Our long experience in this business, and the constant growing demand for our products, attest our ability to furnish goods of a high character and such as are sure to give entire satisfaction to the consumer.

Our tins are all soldered on the outside, thus leaving nothing to come in contact with the contents but the pure tin coating of the plate.

In soldering on the caps of the tins we use a preparation of our own, which contains none of the objectionable acids commonly used.

In order to secure a full assortment of our products, it is necessary that orders should be given early in the season.

Very respectfully,

CURTICE BROTHERS Co. — Rochester, N. Y.

Lists of products and prices furnished and samples can be seen at

57, Rua do Carmo—Rio de Janeiro.

J. M. VASQUEZ — Representative.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash in advance.)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (post when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 REIS; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 18th, 1894.

ON the 6th of December, 1893, the editor of this paper received an order from the chief of police of this city, forbidding its publication until further notice. No reason whatever was given for the order at the time, nor is it known even now why the publication of this paper was considered perilous to the interests of the state. We were under the impression at the time that the embargo would continue but a very few weeks, and we therefore continued the publication of our market reports in circular form in order to preserve unbroken the statistical reports and summaries which have appeared in these columns for so many years. The weeks passed into months, however, and the embargo remained. The collapse of the revolt in this harbor on March 13th, which ought to have effected some relaxation in the military restrictions imposed upon the residents of this city, brought no relief, for martial law was continued and the police embargo was not raised. As our friends already know, this city remained under martial law until August 31st. Owing to broken health and threatened arrest, we left the country in March and did not return until after the inauguration of the new President on November 15th. During this period we have not only lost heavily through the arbitrary suspension of this paper, but our staff has been broken up and our facilities for editing and publishing the paper have been greatly reduced. The publication of our Market Report was discontinued in June, and our commercial reports have been interrupted therefore for the last six months. In resuming the publication of THE RIO NEWS, after this hiatus of one year, we confidently expect to receive the cordial support of all our old subscribers and advertisers. It is in evidence that we have never lost their sympathy and good will, and we hope that they will not hesitate to demonstrate this fact in the support accorded to us. We do not discuss the act which has caused us so heavy a loss, for there is really no discussion of the irresponsible and unreasonable acts of a dictator. Had we been guilty of any act which could be considered perilous to the government, it is certain that we should have been arrested. The authorities, however, had no excuse for such an arrest, and they were therefore compelled to close up a newspaper which had become distasteful to them, simply because it was distasteful. If there is any satisfaction to them in the contemplation of an act so unjust, so arbitrary and so cowardly, then they are welcome to it. We have broken no law of this country, nor have we exceeded our privileges as a journalist; and in the future we shall continue to discuss the subjects suitable for these columns with the same opinions and language which have characterized our editorial work in the past.

WHILE the doctors are disagreeing over the character of the epidemic which has appeared at places in the valley of the Parahyba, it may not be out of order for us to express an opinion that the epidemic is far from being malignant, and that there is no cause for alarm. Were the disease Asiatic cholera, it is reasonably certain that the death rate would have been much higher. In reality, the number of deaths has been relatively insignificant, when we consider the number of cases reported. It is true that the localities infected are sparsely inhabited and widely separated, which would tend to prevent a bad epidemic, but, at the same time, it must be remembered that these country places are not well provided with physicians and medicines, and that the people live under conditions which would make cholera exceedingly fatal. Of the first fatal cases reported, it was said that none of them had medical advice. The mild character of the epidemic, and its amenability to medical treatment, are assurances that it is not the dreaded Asiatic scourge with which we have to combat, but the less dangerous choleric diarrhoea. Is it conceivable that in an epidemic of cholera, where 60 new cases were reported in one day, only three deaths should occur, but it is quite conceivable that in the milder disease, where prompt medical advice is given, this result might easily follow. If we are not mistaken the Parahyba valley and other parts of Brazil have been visited by similar epidemics in the past. Under conditions like those of the present year,—continued rains and flooded streams, followed by intense heat, and accompanied by bad sanitary habits and the dangerous consumption of unripe fruit—such epidemics are far from uncommon. They are known elsewhere, and occur almost every year. While we do not criticise the precautions taken, nor deprecate the warnings and advice published, we do consider ill-advised and mischievous the course pursued by some journals and physicians in proclaiming the existence of Asiatic cholera, and in giving circulation to every rumor about the appearance of new cases. One of the newspapers of this city is evidently making a sordid speculation of the circulation of these reports, and has not hesitated to magnify the most trifling complaints into cases of the dreaded scourge. All this is provocative of alarm and disorder, and might seriously cripple the efforts of the government were the disease really in our midst. Panic may be even more terrible than the disease itself, and those who seek to create it are assuming a very serious responsibility.

THE quarantine conflict which has arisen between Brazil and the River Plate promises to create intense irritation and reprisals on the part of our southern neighbors. Whether cholera really exists in Rosario and Santa Fé, or not, the fact remains that reports to that effect are in circulation, and the Brazilian government has acted upon the statements telegraphed by its official representatives in Argentina. This is the course uniformly pursued by the Argentine authorities in regard to Brazil, and they can not reasonably complain that they are now made the victims of their own vicious and arbitrary system. For many years the Argentine sanitary authorities have been accustomed to impose quarantines against Brazil on the most trifling pretexts, and to enforce them in the most brutal manner possible. They have imposed extra quarantines on ships and passengers when there was not a sign of yellow fever on board, simply because some ignorant young practitioner mistook some common ailment for the dreaded fever. We are personally cognizant of one such case. They are accustomed to appoint inexperienced young physicians to the responsible position of sanitary inspectors, and upon their unreliable decisions, immense prejudices have been imposed upon the ships and travellers arriving there from Brazilian ports. It has been useless to protest, for the Argentine authorities will listen to nothing. Their quarantine station at Martin Garcia is nothing but a speculation, and we have good reasons for believing that the sanitary board is not ignorant of the profits realised by the purveyors. However that may be, the fact remains that the Argentines have been guilty of the grossest abuses in the imposition of quarantines, and have even forced Uruguay into a similar course of

conduct by enforcing quarantine against the river steamers running between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. They can not reasonably complain, therefore, when Brazil imposes similar restrictions on arrivals from Argentine ports. The talk of reprisals is absurd and silly. If such a policy is attempted, it will be the means of arousing this country to a better comprehension of Argentine selfishness and insolence, and of creating a determination among the people to shake off their dependence upon the River Plate for foodstuffs. And, we may add, such an awakening will not be an unmixed evil. During the last five years Brazil has been rapidly drifting into a dangerous state of dependence on the southern republics for bread and meat. The imports from Argentina are to-day five times what they were in 1888. The Brazilian must be awakened to the fact that he ought to produce his own cattle and maize, and that he ought not to be dependent upon a neighbor who is so exacting, so selfish and, on any pretext, so hostile. No country can afford to maintain and protect an enemy next door.

THERE are three capital reasons why the measure now before Congress, authorizing the acquisition of the Western and Brazilian cables, should not pass:—1st, the lack of funds for the purchase; 2nd, its detrimental influence on the service; and 3rd, the further extension of government control over services best left to private management. It is not definitely known whether the present administration favors this measure, as it really originated with the autocratic regime which has just passed into history. And as the authorization is not mandatory in character, it is not certain that the government will at once proceed to realize the purchase even were the measure to pass. However this may be, it will be well to look the transaction squarely in the face, and to understand its bearings thoroughly before it becomes law, as it probably will. In the first place the taking over of this enterprise in accordance with the terms of the company's contract means a minimum outlay of nearly two millions sterling, which is its present working capital. This, of course, means the addition of another two millions sterling to the national debt, which has already become a heavy burden upon the resources of the country, and an increase in the interest obligations of the treasury of at least one hundred thousand pounds per annum. As the company is now earning dividends, after many years of unremunerated investment the shareholders will very naturally want something additional on account of prospective profits, and as the question will go to arbitration, as provided in the contract, it is more than probable that the claim will be allowed. With these two items, therefore, which will easily reach two and a quarter millions, and the interest on this amount for, say, twenty years, the state will be paying about three and a half millions for a property of which it has no need, and which will yield no profit to the treasury in the future. In the second place, the enterprise is essentially commercial in character, and can be more economically and efficiently managed by private individuals. Its work, outside of cipher messages, is largely in the English language and almost wholly in languages other than Portuguese. Were these cables to become state property and the offices filled with native employés, who have not had thorough training in this special work, and who do not value accuracy as highly as Englishmen do, the character of the service can not fail to be seriously prejudiced. The cable employés will of course be accorded the same privileges and immunities enjoyed by those of the state land lines and the state railways, which means that official work will always be accorded the preference, and that private parties will have no recourse against the mistakes, oversights and abuses of the officials and employés in charge of the service. In view of the fact that the commerce of this port represents an enormous sum of money during the year, and that the success of a great part of this depends on a quick and accurate cable service, it will be seen that the consequences of this proposed change are most serious. It will be said, of course, that the government will provide as good a staff and insure as efficient a service, as any private company can do. But who will guarantee this? What assurances have we that the government will do any better

with this new service, than it is doing with the land lines, the state railways, the post-office, and other branches of public service? If the government were successful in its administration of any one of these services, then we might be constrained to believe that a well-directed effort might be also successful in the management of a cable service. The probabilities are, we regret to say, that the proposed change will not only add heavily to the burdens pressing on the treasury, but will seriously prejudice the business interests of the country. In the third place, we contend that the principle underlying this proposed transaction is not only a false one in a republic, but that it is a serious obstacle to the true development of the country. The state ownership of railways, telegraph lines and other public services, makes the government a great employer of labor, and transforms it into a gigantic bureaucracy. It unavoidably fosters corruption, officialism and government interference in elections. The abuses which grow out of such a system infinitely overbalance the few benefits which may be derived from it. Then, too, here in Brazil, where the pension system has become fastened upon every branch of the public service, every new addition to the army of public employes, means new obligations and burdens in the line of pensions. Look at it as we may, there is not one single side of the question which does not present some burden to the public treasury and some peril to the future development of the country. All individual initiative will be lost in this great flood of officialism, and in time the shadow even of the liberties now so prized by the people, will be irretrievably lost.

THE sudden plight of the deputies before the threatened invasion of cholera, is not without its compensations, for it leaves unsettled the Jacobin bill providing for the arbitrary expulsion of foreigners from Brazil. Before the next session opens, the legislator will have had time to study out the bearings and consequences of so pernicious an act. He will see, perhaps, that it contravenes that provision of the constitution which guarantees to foreigners the full protection of the law of the country. He will also see that it is grossly inconsistent with his efforts to promote immigration. And when he studies the question still more closely, he can not fail to see that the expulsion of a foreigner from the country, without trial or recourse, is grossly unjust to the victim, and dishonorable and cowardly on the part of the government. If a foreigner commits an offence against the laws of the country, he ought to be tried and punished by the same laws which govern the destiny of the citizen. If he is accused of an offence, he is entitled to an unprejudiced hearing, and should have all the immunities and privileges which belong to a citizen similarly accused. To expel him for the commission of a punishable offence, is an avoidance of duty, for it is assisting a criminal to escape the penalties of his crime. If, however, he is expelled merely for his opinions, or because he may reach the people something the authorities do not approve, then the act is cowardly and is a confession of impotence. Every government ought to have confidence in its own strength and right, and ought to invite the fullest and freest discussion of its acts. To repress discussion and to shut out all inquiry, is a confession of weakness and culpability. We know what the military governments of Europe are doing in this respect, but this is not a guide for Brazil, nor does it prove that the expulsion of strangers is right. There is nothing more contemptible in current history, than the spectacle of a great country, like Germany, or Russia, expelling some obscure journalist for fear that he may say something distasteful to their imperial masters. Were they more confident of the strength and justice of their institutions, they would never stoop to an act so despicably petty. Of course the execution of such a law will depend largely on prejudice, and will therefore be unequal and discriminating. A chance word, a vague report, a personal dislike, a mistaken impression, a desire for revenge—all these will be more frequently the real causes of expulsion than those apparently described by the law. Under no circumstances can this, or any free country, afford to pass so unjust a law.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 66 steamship and 34 sailing arrivals at Montevideo in October.

—Gold has been on the rise again in Argentina. The *Standard* "gold eagle" is trying to carry two many shoullder straps.

—In Montevideo an agitation has been initiated in favor of an increase in the army. In one number of the *Uruguay* is letter of with her ten little cavalry. A large army would be useless as well as expensive.

—According to all signs, the coming Brazilian season promises to be very severe in yellow fever and a cholera epidemic. The habits of the people do not tend to minimize the dreadful effects of the epidemic. —*Times of Argentina.*

—Several men, calling themselves Brazilian revolutionary chiefs, have been arrested at Santa Fe on suspicion of belonging to a band of robbers. The Brazilian captain Juan Miguel has also been arrested for enlisting men to invade Brazil. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—On account of the declaration of close time for fairs, the municipal council has decided on Saturday some 400 head of cattle and 300 wild ponies which were being sent to market. The confiscated animals were distributed among the hospitals and asylums. —*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 27.

—An Argentine exchange says:—The Government has declared infected the Brazilian parts Rerenda, Cachibera, Volta Redonda, Quilich, Campa Bella and Barra de Paraty and suspected those of Rio Janeiro and Santos. Quarantining interior towns is quite in line with the intelligence commonly displayed by the Argentine sanitary officials.

—The political crisis in Argentina continues. The President is unable to do anything because of the opposition and intrigues of General Roca and his followers. The Union Civica Nacional has reorganized its directory, and great agitation prevails throughout the whole country. Argentina will have a full liberty revolution on hand one of these warm mornings!

—We have heard of late great complaint about the mortality of animals on board of steamships plying between this and Rio, through the want of a sufficient supply of fresh water; shippers are beginning to take measures to avoid the frequent losses which arise from this cause; and a meeting is about to be held to consider the subject. —*Sport and Pastime.*

—We are glad to hear that the wheat sown by the Australian colonists in Paraguay has turned out a success, though we suppose they do not intend to grow more than necessary for their home consumption at present. Considerable numbers of the Aussies returned home last week, but those remaining on the colonies seem to be doing well so far. —*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime.*

—The Argentine and Bolivian commissions appointed for the demarcation of frontiers, met yesterday in the city of Salta. The interview was very cordial and it was decided that each commission should offer a banquet to the other, after which a ball will probably be given in honor of the two commissions, the members of which will probably pay a visit to Jabea, and if no earthquake or some other sort of diversion is offered, they may publicly decide to fix the date on which work will probably be commenced. —*Times of Argentina*, Dec. 1.

—The public and more especially North Americans are roused against advancing money to a person who in the following ingenious manner, has it stated, obtained funds from firms in Valparaiso, Chile, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The method of working is to hand cheques on a bank in the United States or in some other country to a firm or bank for collection, and to ask that an order may be obtained by cable for payment. The bank or firm receiving one of these cheques gives a receipt specifying the amount, and the holder of such receipt obtains an advance thereon from some exultant visitor. He has hitherto given the name of Hermann Schneider. —*Montevideo Times.*

—If the report current be true that a meeting of military officers has taken place to decide the attitude that the army is to assume if a conflict arises between the executive and the legislature, it proves that the republic is sliding fast into administrative chaos. We suppose however that "as things are going" the necessary change is necessary for active regeneration ensues. Great malaises need great remedies, but the constitutional President should act the part of head physician, a post which cannot and must not be delegated to an assembly of soldiers. —*Times of Argentina.*

—Quite an colleague; but where are the signs? We have neither yellow fever, nor cholera, as yet. Would it not be better for Buenos Aires to come out of this chronic state of funk and show a little common-sense and courage in this matter of epidemic? If the quarantine doctors and contractors must be supported, then let's pass the hat—and save them the necessity of so much lying.

—On Wednesday, *El Tiempo* published a statement of Dr. Tomas Sarmiento, secretary to the central committee for assisting San Juan and Rioja, to the effect that the governor of San Juan alleges that he spent \$160,000 in aiding the victims of the earthquake. During the last fortnight meat, bread and other provisions together with beer and liquors were distributed gratis to all comers, with the result that there was a large influx of people from places not affected by the earthquake. All the public carriages in San Juan were hired by the government and any one could have a ride at the expense of the charitable public. All the emigrants and other visitors lived free on the fund. Moreover, excessively high prices were paid for the animals brought in slaughtered and no one knows what became of the hides, etc. The money sent to San Juan was turned into treasury bills, at a discount of 75% in relation to national money. On Thursday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Sr. Dalagans said that Dr. Sarmiento's statements were completely false, but the *Temps* affirm that Dr. Sarmiento makes himself responsible for the truth of what was reported. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Nov. 30.

—And this individual is not the only Portero who has been in wrecking the Cordoba bank.

—The burning of \$500,000 of paper money every month in Buenos Aires is to be stopped. We thought so!

—The agents of Barni Hirsch are now exercising more care in the selection of Jewish emigrants for the colonies created in Argentina.

—It is announced that boards of health are to be created in all the ports of Argentina. *Algo de verdad!* Are the unhappy people of that country to be oppressed with still another official burden?

—It is stated that among the debtors to the Bank of Cordoba is a well-known politician of Buenos Aires who owes it more than \$2,000,000, and who has never paid any part of the principal or interest.

—There were 1270 immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo, from across seas, during the month of October, the departures being only 481. The arrivals from Argentina in the same month were 3182, against 3320 departures for that country.

—The official declaration of cholera in Brazil has alarmed the sanitary authorities here, and one of their first steps will be to reinforce vigilance on the frontier and to increase the quarantine measures. They do not seem to think of attending to the sanitation of the horses though that should be their first care. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 13th.

—The Brazilian legation having notified that it is in possession of the \$10,000 given by the Brazilian government as indemnity for the death of Lieutenant Carlos on the frontier, a year ago, so many persons have cropped up pretending to have claims on the money, that it will be necessary to apply to the tribunals to decide how it is to be divided and whose claims are to be admitted. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 13th.

THE SUGAR CROP.

According to recently-published estimates the sugar crop for the current year will be as follows, in tons, compared with preceding years:

BEST ROOF SUGAR			
	1894/95	1893/94	1892/93
Estimates by	Gleadow	Factories	Licht.
Germany.....	1,850,000	1,875,000	1,275,000
Austria.....	1,100,000	964,500	1,009,000
France.....	500,000	589,300	570,000
Russia.....	725,000	603,000	620,000
Belgium.....	275,000	313,850	275,000
Holland.....	100,000	85,000	75,000
Switzerland.....	140,000	140,000	111,000
Total.....	5,580,000	4,403,250	4,075,000
Total, Licht's last estimate for 1894/95 compared with the yield of preceding years:			
	1894/95	1893/94	1892/93
Cuba.....	1,000,000	1,060,177	682,768
Porto Rico.....	60,000	62,189	40,714
Trinidad.....	45,000	40,000	30,751
Barbados.....	60,000	63,498	61,381
Marigotto.....	35,000	35,723	33,488
Guantanamo.....	40,000	44,134	41,296
Philippines.....	115,000	118,616	92,000
Java.....	250,000	260,000	215,000
Brazil.....	470,000	440,000	405,000
Peru.....	25,000	26,000	27,000
Mauritius.....	120,000	127,085	70,732
Reunion.....	38,000	39,845	35,591
Sumatra.....	30,000	30,000	20,000
Amboina.....	17,000	18,000	25,000
Louisiana.....	325,000	290,000	245,000
Peru.....	75,000	65,000	60,000
Key.....	75,000	60,000	55,000
Sanwich Islands	140,000	135,000	125,000
Total.....	3,125,000	3,195,055	2,635,093

From The Montevideo Times, Nov. 24th.

SANITARY PANIC AND INSANITARY HABITS.

At the commencement of every summer, and we may indeed add all the year round since the last outbreak of cholera in Europe, the River Plate falls into a state of sanitary panic that magnifies every case of diarrhoea into cholera morbus and every case of bilious attack or jaundice into yellow fever. And this every time some foolish person suffers the natural penalty of consuming apple fruit or of exposure to a burning sun after eating and drinking too heartily, the whole district is thrown into a panic, the nervousness of the public is wrought to strain, and a constant flow of telegrams is speedily enormously exaggerated, and all known and many unknown medical authorities are consulted to know what plague has suddenly appeared in our midst and how soon we may all be measured for our coffins. When the wonderful "suspected case" occurs on land the sanitary authorities have to make the best of it, feeling themselves comparatively helpless, but when it occurs on board some vessel, as frequently happens, then they are in all their glory and revenge themselves by arduous measures of quarantine, disinfection, fumigation, "sanitary observation," and so forth, *ad libitum*. And within the last two or three years, in order to be quite sure of being on the right side, they have acquired the habit of imposing a quarantine that keeps not only the year round, whether necessary or not, and entirely irrespective of the enormous prejudice it may cause to the interests of ship-owners, merchants and travellers. In fact this excessive quarantine has grown to be a very real and serious abuse, and has earned the River Plate yet another bad name, but as it has proved profitable to a few native doctors and officials and to some jollying lazzaretto purveyors, and as the burden falls almost entirely on foreign shoulders, there seems little hope of its being remedied. Certainly, in the past season, some of the foreign legations have been driven to protest by the grotesquely unnecessary quarantines imposed against European ports, but their protests were mild in the extreme and consequently of no avail against the interested views of the "authorities" and the cross authorities their so-called sanitary regulations. And so the abuse maintains and grows until we still expect to see realised our prophecy of some years ago that some day a vessel will be unattained in the River Plate because the captain has a corkleg and the complaint *was* he catching.

But with all this exaggerated nervousness about the appearance of disease, we fail to see any prac-

tical steps taken to prevent its dissemination once it has appeared. Should the enemy effect a landing the ship remains at its mercy. England nor laught at cholera because the sanitary arrangements are such that the disease can make no practical headway. This very year quarantine has been finally and officially abolished in the English ports, as a useless and vexatious institution. And it is to be presumed that the sanitary authorities in England are as wise as those here. But then quarantine gives the sanitary authorities little trouble and much profit, whilst interior sanitation gives much trouble and no profit. Hence nothing is done here except to order an annual whitewashing of the outside of houses, where people do not live, whilst the arrangements of the interior, where people do live are allowed to go on in the same old dirty, unhealthy way, and are a standing invitation to the propagation of zymotic diseases.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The state of Minas has created a sanitary station at Serraria, on the Central railway.

—In Bahia two soldiers quarrelled over 80 reis, which one lost in some gambling game, whereupon one of them killed the other.

—All the reports from the infected districts yesterday, state that the epidemic is steadily decreasing. In many places it has entirely disappeared.

—There were 781 immigrant arrivals in Espirito Santo during the month of November. Of these, only 23 came spontaneously, the others coming under state and federal subsidies.

—There was a conflict at Tapera, Bahia, on the 4th inst., between the people and the police. Three of the latter are said to have been severely wounded.

—The Bahia municipal council has resolved to undertake the meat supply of that city. The expense of Rio de Janeiro in this line, might be of much value to Bahia in this undertaking.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that Col. Telles has written in the federalist leaders threatening to imprison their families and distribute their cattle to the poor. Col. Telles is an officer of the regular army.

—An opposition party has been organized in Camamu, São Paulo. Two parties are essential in a representative form of government, and every step toward the organization of a second party should be hailed with satisfaction.

—A telegram from Cachoeira on the 15th says that the epidemic has entirely disappeared in that place. Thirteen deaths have occurred during its existence, but the number of cases is not given. The epidemic first appeared in Cachoeira.

—The elections in Paraná for members of Congress and the state legislature, are to be held on January 6th. Much intimidation has been attempted by the ruling faction, but it is said that the opposition is determined to have fair play.

—Telegrams of the 11th and 12th announce that the coasting steamer *Kato*, belonging to the São Paulo and Rio company, had run aground on the bar of St. Francisco. The cargo had been landed and in the 13th it was telegraphed that the steamer had been saved.

—Six carloads of melons from Santa Barbara, containing 7,432 melons, were seized at Parana on the 5th inst., and were ordered to be destroyed. They were destined for the S. Paulo market. It is said that the melons afterwards made their appearance at the quaiets.

—The S. Paulo municipal council has founded an institute of wet nurses. We have felt morally certain that our neighbors would eventually succeed in regulating this service. We are not yet informed whether the indispensable goat is to be admitted to the institute, or not.

—It is said that Dr. Wenceslao Escobar, who was recently arrested in Porto Alegre by the Carnation government, had been assured that he would not be disturbed when he returned there. His arrest occurred immediately after his return. This is what Jairo means by "pacification."

—Various political prisoners, including Col. Faundes Tavares who has been in prison nearly two years without even a formal accusation, were embarked on the transport *Outono* at Porto Alegre on the 17th inst. The Supreme Federal Tribunal of this capital has issued a requisition for the appearance of Col. Tavares.

—A recent election in Niteroi was so scandalously manipulated by the police authorities, who interfered to prevent the meeting of the election boards, that a denunciation in the *Gazeta de Notícias* has obliged the governor to order an investigation. The summary punishment of these offenders is much needed.

—The *Provincia* of Parana calls attention to the gold discoveries in the territory of dispendous between French Guiana and Brazil. Rich washings have been found on the Calsone and Casapure rivers, and considerable quantities of gold have been carried to Cayenne. The *Provincia* urges Brazilians to visit the district.

—The Pernambuco journals which suspended publication when the *Gazeta da Tarde* was threatened by the governor, reappeared on the 12th, declaring their appeal to President Prudente de Moraes unanswered and the press without guarantees. Our colleagues forget that there is still one guarantee which can be tried when the law and the government fail to protect.

—A conflict has arisen between the federal sanitary officer and the town of Vassouras. The latter had established a lazaretto and quarantine. The former disapproved the act, so he called in a police force, closed the lazaretto and carried off the municipal disinfecting machine. The act was so monstrously arbitrary that the good citizens of Vassouras feel themselves compelled to protest.

—In July and August last the faculty of medicine of Bahia reported the conduct of some medical students, who had insulted one of the professors, and the punishment inflicted on them by the faculty. On the 12th inst., a formal approval of the faculty's action, signed by the President of the republic and his minister of justice, was published in the *Diario Official*, and on the following day another decree relieved the students from the penalty imposed.

—It is announced that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is about to be organized in S. Paulo. If it does no more than the Rio society, which existed for some years without making one single attempt to protect animals, it would be better not to organize. That the services of such a society are universally needed in Brazil, no one will deny, but it will first be necessary to create a sentiment really antagonistic to cruelty. To do this many police regulations must be changed, the inhuman treatment of human beings like animals must be forbidden, and penalties for cruelties to animals must be secured. At present such a society would not be supported either by law, or by public sentiment.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A petition to declare the S. Paulo company bankrupt was thrown out in the counts on the 14th inst.

—The bill regulating the salaries of employees on the Central railway passed the Senate in 3rd discussion on the 14th inst.

—The Central line between Rio das Velhas and Vespasiano was considerably damaged by the heavy rains of the 12th and 13th.

—The S. Paulo railway has called the attention of the state government to the danger of another block to traffic, but thus far without effect.

—The expenditures on the Central railway next year, independent of prolongations and pensions, are estimated at 26,322,521\$075 in the budget.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 13th inst., announces the execution of the documents by which the Central Paulista railway is sold to Messrs. Prado, Chaves & Co. for the sum of 7,924,000\$.

—Four Baldwin locomotives of the "consolidation system" were recently received at Santos for the S. Paulo company. They came out from the United States on the steamer *Saltora*.

—The S. Vicente tram line, running from Santos to S. Vicente, has been intimated to relay certain worn-out rails within a period of two months, under the penalty of a fine.

—The government has resolved to advise the S. Paulo and Rio Grande company that work must be at once resumed on the line from Itararé to Cruz Alta, the reasons for suspension of work having ceased to exist.

—The Minas state government, in combination with the Bahia and Minas company, has accepted the tenders made by Maj. Chagas Pinto for the construction of the terminal section of that line between Santa Cruz and Philadelphia, 85 kilometres in length.

—The Minas and Rio report states that the receipts of that railway for the year ending 30th June last, amounted at 27 per cent, amounting to 5,610,610, against 5,440,390 during the preceding twelve months. The dividend paid for the year was 7 per cent.

—The minister of industry has advised the inspector-general of railways, in response to a protest from the Imperial Central Bahia railway, that the nomination of employees is subject to a stamp tax of 2½ per cent. according to the law of 11th February, 1893.

—The *South American Journal* of October 27th says: "An express train service was to be inaugurated on 1st October between Pernambuco and Mandao, capital of the state of Amazonas." How such a service is to be inaugurated without a railway, the *Journal* does not inform us.

—The North Brazilian Sugar Factories Co. has committed the unpardonable sin of beginning work on a railway, probably much needed, before the plan had been approved by the government. In extenuation it may perhaps be said that the manager wished to accomplish something before old age and Father Time should interpose their embargoes.

—The gross receipts of the S. Paulo railway for the half-year ending June 30th last were 4,701,690\$380, against 5,294,900\$500 in the corresponding period of 1893. This decrease is attributed to smallness of the coffee crop and to the revolution. The working expenses were decreased, however, from 70.14 per cent. in 1893 to 50.55 in 1894. Remittances were made at an average of 9½ pence during the half year. The dividend paid was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

—The new director of the Central railway has initiated investigations to discover the authors of the thefts occurring in the deposits of that line. During the past year the reclamations of shippers on this point have been ignored, but now, under a civilian administration, an effort is being made to protect property and enforce the law. The thefts of coffee have developed into a gigantic speculation, and the violation of packages of merchandise have been of daily occurrence. Several dismissals have already occurred.

—Owing to the persistent efforts of the *Gazeta de Noticias* the government ordered the removal of the prison car—a closed freight car—which was kept at the Central railway station for the summary and illegal imprisonment of persons accused of violating regulations. It was bad enough during the period of martial law, but the director of the line seems to have considered himself authorized to continue the abuse in normal times. On receipt of orders from the government for the removal of the car, Col. Vespasiano de Albuquerque promptly resigned, and the President then appointed Marshal Jeronymo Rodrigues de Moraes Jardim, a retired officer of engineers, to the post.

Chen, who was the first of the Western anti-Chinese missionaries, were equally concerned. He could not do anything but to open his eyes to the social conditions of China by a trip to the interior, and, in agreement, during some 40 years, to run, and conduct, missionary and commercial enterprises, and to do the other things which were necessary to the mission they were. He felt strongly that the missionaries had the interest of China at heart, and that the missionaries were not only interested in the welfare of the people, but also in the welfare of the country. He was not only interested in the welfare of the people, but also in the welfare of the country. He was not only interested in the welfare of the people, but also in the welfare of the country.

—The new President of Brazil has entered by his efforts in the social program with a professed good intention. The administration of the public funds is to be subject to the severest supervision and he promises to do his best to secure economy in the collection of the revenue, the reduction of expenses, an equilibrium in the budget, the practical application of the principles of the social and economic reformation of the people. In short, the administration of the public money. In short, if promise and performance were the same, we might expect a new era of prosperity and good government for Brazil. In the meantime, however, the budget committee estimates a deficiency of about 35,000 contos for the year, and anticipates the raising of a loan of £6,000,000.—*Financial Review*

led to profit and loss account, which has been dealt with as follows:—The sum of £1,312 1s. 10d. has been written off in depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant at the mines, £3,006 10s. has been paid for interest on the debentures, £17 7s. 6d. has been paid as balance of income-tax, and £1,000 has been carried to a reserve fund to meet the redemption of the debentures. These items and the debit balance of £144 5s. 7d. brought forward from the period account amount to £7,474 3s. 6d., leaving a credit balance of £907 os. 10d. to be carried to next account. The quantity of ore crushed was 38,010 tons, as compared with 39,692 tons in the previous year.—*Financial News*, Nov. 21st.

that a resolution be passed for putting the company into liquidation. The directors considered it desirable to repeat that they have received from the state government 10 promissory notes of £10,000 each, payable annually on May 17, carrying interest in the meantime at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. These securities are lodged for safe custody with the company's bankers in Bahia the first note being due on May 17, 1895.—*Financial News*, 31 Oct., '94.

been contract for the rental of the Prado de Moleiro, to execute various public works ordered by the municipal council; the payment of various indemnities decreed by the courts or conceded to the council; the payment of the municipal debt and the construction of edifices for various schools. The interest is fixed in advance at 10 years, and the interest is fixed at 6 per cent. for an internal loan, and 5 per cent. for an external loan. The house tax is set apart for the service of the debt. The prefect is authorized to anticipate loan by borrowing 3,000,000 for expenses to be used in combating the threatened cholera epidemic of the summer of 1893. De Barcellos then takes legal steps to enlarge the loan on ground of its illegality.

The Minister of Finance had an interview with the Managers of Foreign Banks to-day, but what transpired is extremely known.

No. 6 ..	nominal	No. 8....	—	18\$
7....	— 10000	9....	—	17

We have been unable to obtain the information, formerly given in these columns, regarding many imports. The character of the trade has so changed and so great a part of these imports are received for private account, that quotations are not always obtainable. We hope to supply the deficiency in this respect in our next issue.

<i>Assets:</i>	
Bills discounted.....	3,423,308 ⁵⁶ / ₁₀₀
PAID-receivable	7,125,791 00
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	866,330 00
Sundry accounts.....	4,392,819 00
Pledges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	3,387,837 30
Cash in current funds.....	17,397,098 40
	<hr/> 35,111,684 ³⁶ / ₁₀₀
<i>Liabilities:</i>	
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,000,000 00
Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice period, without interest.....	6,334,610 00
" " " " " Sundry accounts.....	7,370,235 00
" " " " " Accounts pledged.....	6,159,819 00
" " " " " Little payable.....	3,287,837 30
Head office, agencies and branches.....	120,756 00
	<hr/> 35,111,684 ³⁶ / ₁₀₀

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 5th December, 1894.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager.
Frank Webb, pro Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£ 1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Capital, un-called	6,666,666 2/3
Bills discounted	1,884,459 8/3
Bills receivable	5,394,347 1/2
Head office and branches	9,471,791 3/0
Loans, current accounts, etc.	1,677,648 8/30
Securities for accounts current, etc.	2,054,032 0/00
Sundry accounts	2,778,307 5/30
Cash	18,600,285 3/10
	48,845,119 2/30

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	13,333,333 3/30
Deposits in account current, without interest ..	2,779,950 4/30
do with interest	9,923,427 7/30
do fixed maturity	2,054,032 0/00
Head office and branches	1,677,648 8/30
Sundry accounts	2,054,032 0/00
Securities for accounts current, etc.	6,577,747 9/30
Bills payable	11,735 3/40
	48,845,119 2/30

E. & O. E. 48,845,119 2/30
 Rio de Janeiro, 4th December, 1894.
 For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
 J. Mackenzie, Manager.
 F. Broad, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 ..	£ 1,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	300,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Capital, un-called	4,444,444 2/40
Bills discounted	1,457,747 7/40
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	6,374,086 0/40
Bills receivable	2,818,950 2/20
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	5,285,462 3/20
Sundry accounts	3,574,140 1/40
Cash	11,925,579 3/30
	39,169,257 8/40

Liabilities:	
Capital	8,888,888 8/80
Deposits in account current, without interest ..	1,331,330 0/20
do do with notice	12,860,860 0/20
do do fixed maturity and by bills	4,133,405 0/70
Securities for advances and on deposit ..	4,346,638 5/30
Bills payable	3,574,140 1/40
do deposited	762,684 0/60
Sundry accounts	5,438,199 2/70
	39,169,257 8/40

E. & O. E. 39,169,257 8/40
 Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1894.
 For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
 Arthur S. Davidson, actg. Manager.
 P. J. Ford, actg. Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Capital, un-realized	4,500,000 0/000
Guaranteed accounts	1,593,648 7/10
Head office, branch and agencies	8,971,931 8/8
Bills receivable	4,654,728 2/30
do discounted	3,636,440 8/95
do pledged	1,961,341 6/50
Securities pledged	2,319,708 0/00
do deposited	3,802,711 7/00
Cash in current money	17,783,601 5/17
	50,777,387 5/40

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	10,000,000 0/000
Deposits in account current	8,540,795 3/18
Without interest	6,957,036 4/40
Sundries	9,891,237 1/28
Deposits with fixed maturity	5,224,107 4/95
Securities pledged and on deposit	9,648,743 3/00
Sundry accounts	680,473 2/99
	50,777,387 5/40

E. & O. E. 50,777,387 5/40
 Boettger, —Krah, Directors.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 1.	
ROSARIO—Arg bk <i>Procyon</i> ; 893 tons; Magnasco; sundries to Camargo & Co.	DEC. 2.
CARDIFF—Br ship <i>Pythouca</i> ; 1,706 tons; Austund; 46 days; coal to order.	DEC. 4.
BOSTON—Am sch <i>Mabel Jordan</i> ; 944 tons; Boland; 36 days; sundries to order.	BALTIMORE—Am bk <i>Amy</i> ; 665 tons; Blackford; 50 days; sundries to Severino & Co.
NEWCASTLE—Nor bk <i>Paisland</i> ; 534 tons; Tiensohl; 77 days; coal to order.	HULL—Swd lgr <i>Robert</i> ; 311 tons; Fox; 75 days; pine to Ch. Heckcher & Co.
KRANSFORD—Swd lgr <i>Robert</i> ; 311 tons; Fox; 75 days; pine to Ch. Heckcher & Co.	DEC. 5.
CARDIFF—Gr bk <i>Meteor</i> ; 595 tons; Niemann; 31 days; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.	TOKYO—Nor bk <i>Isuzu Capri</i> ; 394 tons; Krug; 65 days; pine to Walker Christiansen & Co.
DEC. 6.	PASPEBACH—Br bk <i>Hebe</i> ; 250 tons; Coon; 39 days; codfish to F. S. Nicholson & Co.
ROSARIO—Br bk <i>Oh Kiu Boon</i> ; 336 tons; Comberman; 30 days; lay.	DEC. 8.
CAPE VERDE—Am sch <i>Moses B. Young</i> ; 605 tons; Freitas; 25 days; salt to order.	BALTIMORE—Am bk <i>Frances</i> ; 644 tons; Thompson; 39 days; sundries to Wilson & Co.
MARSEILLE—Aus bk <i>Yosif</i> ; 400 tons; Braz; 71 days; sundries to Keller.	DEC. 9.
CARDIFF—Br bk <i>Annie Bury</i> ; 901 tons; Sanders; 63 days; coal to Oeste de Minas R.R. Co.	

MONTEVIDEO—Arg bk *Buenos Aires*; 573 tons; Barton; 10 days; sundries to order.PARAHYBA—Am bk *Benny Dean*; 546 tons; Bosnyen; 11 days; sundries to W. McEwen.

DEC. 11.

PASPEBACH—Br bk *Requety*; 137 tons; Le Saur; 53 days; cod fish to order.NEWCASTLE—Br bk *Sam. Mendel*; 966 tons; Lewis; 55 days; coal to Davidson.ARACAJU—Dutch sch *Harmonia*; 151 tons; Sukkien; 12 days; sundries to Companhia Nacional.NEWCASTLE—Br bk *Carter*; 1953 tons; Mitchell; 51 days; coal to Belmino, Rodrigues & Co.CARDIFF—Gr ship *Othmarasch*; 1,700 tons; Sweler; 40 days; coal to order.

DEC. 13.

NEW YORK, via Imbuha—Am bk *Hattie M. Bain*; 371 tons; Guild; 59 days; sundries to Braga Falcão & Co.BALTIMORE—Am bk *White Wings*; 651 tons; Davidson; 39 days; sundries to Wilson & Co.CARDIFF—Br ship *Newman Hall*; 1,349 tons; Davies; 51 days; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.CARDIFF—Br ship *Phoenicia*; 749 tons; Davies; 57 days; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.PERCE—Br sch *Western Belle*; 143 tons; Johnson; 44 days; coal to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

DEC. 14.

CADIZ—Gr bk *Oleg*; 550 tons; Kaufmann; 53 days; salt to Macedo Junior & Co.NEW YORK—Br ship *Lennie Burrill*; 1,348 tons; McLaughlin; 56 days; sundries to order.BALTIMORE—Amer bk *D. Pedro II*; 465 tons; Hudgins; 47 days; sundries to Watson Ritchie & Co.PENSACOLA—Dut bk *Oleg*; 591 tons; Schmidt; 79 days; pine to order.HULL—Br ship *Royal Fath*; 9,988 tons; Cooper; to be coal to order.OPORTO—Port bk *Mora Union*; 393 tons; Fernandes; 47 days; sundries to J. A. Gonçalves Santos & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 1.

FALMOUTH—Nor bk *La Glauca*; 467 tons; Myhr; hides.BUENOS AIRES—Br bk *Albatros*; 354 tons; Hennevy; ballast.—Br lgr *Grindley*; 943 tons; Bowdoin; ballast.ROSARIO—Am bk *Zenith*; 355 tons; Starcke; ballast.PERNAMBUCO—Ger bgn *Martha*; 168 tons; Roelofs; ballast.

DEC. 2.

NEWCASTLE—Br bk *Port Somers*; 1,112 tons; Dunham; ballast.CANANRA—Nor lgr *Margit*; 193 tons; Hansen; ballast.

DEC. 3.

BUENOS AIRES—Nor lgr *Havre*; 445 tons; Kethelsen; ballast.

DEC. 4.

SANTOS—Am bk *Priscilla*; 612 tons; Klages; ballast.

DEC. 5.

GUAN—Br ship *Celtic Monarch*; 1,957 tons; Morrison; ballast.

DEC. 7.

BARBADOES—Nor bk *Cortez*; 334 tons; Oldmosen; ballast.NEW ZEALAND—Gr bk *Charlotte*; 500 tons; Buhndorf; ballast.MELBOURNE—Br ship *Durham*; 2,092 tons; Thomson; ballast.ROSARIO—Nor bk *Aleri*; 430 tons; Kniger; sundries.

DEC. 8.

BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk *Carsten Bøe*; 851 tons; Carstensen; ballast.BARBADOES—Nor bgn *Bow*; 393 tons; Just; ballast.COLLASTINE—Swd bk *Bondina*; 356 tons; Nelson; ballast.

DEC. 9.

ROSARIO—Br bk *Parknook*; 793 tons; Amer; ballast.BALTIMORE—Am bk *Josephine*; 893 tons; McClean; coffee.

DEC. 11.

NEW ORLEANS—Port bk *Parad*; 506 tons; Santos; Chuva; ballast.NEWCASTLE—Br bk *Trifalgar*; 1,616 tons; Bowdoin; ballast.ADELPHI—Br ship *Hilston*; 2,094 tons; Moore; ballast.

DEC. 13.

BRUNSWICK—Am bk *Jacob A. Shuster*; 999 tons; Stern; ballast.BARBADOES—Swd bgn *Pigilante*; 218 tons; Aburg; ballast.—Am bk *Paater*; 652 tons; Ulmer; ballast.—Nor bk *Success*; 393 tons; Christiansen; ballast.

DEC. 14.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Julia Rollins*; 566 tons; Kiehn; coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Dec. 1	Q. Victoria Br	Antwerp 25d	Herrn Stolz & C
	Ville de Metz Fr	Valparaiso 15d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
	Aire lgr	Montevideo 3d	Royal Mail
	Stella Nor	Buenos Aires 6d	Norton, M. & C
	Nile Br	Santos 17d	
	Delambre Br	Santos 25d	
	Caravelas Fr	Havre 25d	
	Montevideo Ital	River Plate 8d	
	Turkey Ital	Stockton 54d	
	Bain Gr	Hamburg 25d	
	Cardenas Fr	Montevideo 4d	
	Mateo Brizzo It	Genoa 24d	M. Nathans & C
	Cyprien Br	Valparaiso	Norton, M. & C
	Thames Br	River Plate	Royal Mail
	Vilna Ital	Bs. Aires 54d	To order
	Kenett Br	Rosario 19d	
	Maskelyne Bg	New York 28d	Norton, M. & C
	Blatyn Br	Buenos Aires 25d	Mess. Matlines
	Dean Fr	Maracaibo 26d	Karl Valis & C
	Buina Gr	Rosario 21d	To order
	Montevideo Ital	River Plate 6d	K. Prince Line
	Provence Fr	Santos 27d	Norton, M. & C
	Harold Br	London 27d	Wilson Sons & C
	Thames Br	Wellington 27d	Norton, M. & C
	Poleny Br	Pernambuco	Norton, M. & C
	Namby Br	Liverpool 21d	Norton, M. & C
	Tegon Br	Bs. Aires 8d	Norton Line
	Nitta Nor	Yaguia 8d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
	Sollerino Ital	Genoa 25d	Mess. Matlines
	Equino Fr	Bs. Aires 25d	Romblauer & C
	Berence Aust	Tientsin 4d	Norton, M. & C
	Gurick Br	Manchester 30d	Norton, M. & C
	Routz Br	Bs. Aires 46d	K. Prince Line
	Lassington Gr	Hamburg 27d	E. Johnston & C
	Oriente Ital	Cape Rio 6h	Camuyano & C
	Matana Br	Lyttelton 28d	Wilson Sons & C
	Nord Nor	Pernambuco 5d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
	Entella Ital	Genoa 30d	Santos 20d
	Paranaguá Fr	Santos 20d	E. Johnston & C
	Amazonas Gr	do do	Wilson Sons & C
	Gallia Br	Liverpool 23d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
	Sura Ital	Genoa 25d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
	Manilla Ital	River Plate 9d	do do
	Mateo Brizzo It	Santos 4d	M. Nathans & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec. 1	Olinda Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
	Delempy Br	New York	Office
	Hagarth Br	Santos	Sundries
	Phoenicia Fr	do	do
	Ville de Metz Fr	Havre	do
	Montevideo Ital	Genoa	Coffee
	Bel Br	New York	do
	Delambre Br	Buenos Aires	do
	Stella Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	Nile Br	River Plate	Sundries
	Aire lgr	do	do
	Capetians Br	Bahia	do
	Kath. Prince Br	Santos	do
	Quene Ital	Cape Horn	do
	Thames Br	Southampton	do
	Conman Fr	Batavia	do
	Newcomen Br	Buenos Aires	do
	Mateo Brizzo It	Victoria	do
	Sileno Gr	Santos	do
	Cyprien Br	Liverpool	do
	Vilna Ital	Buenos Aires	do
	Penas Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	Shutbury Br	Pernambuco	Sundries
	Buina Gr	Hamburg	do
	Bahia Gr	Santos	do
	Tamini Br	London	do
	Cette Gr	Hamburg	do
	V. de Rosario Fr	Manilla	do
	Provence Fr	do	do
	Beluna Br	River Plate	do
	Beluna Br	do	do
	Q. Victoria Br	Santos	Sundries
	Montevideo Ital	Chautauque	do
	Manan Br	River Plate	do
	Caravelas Fr	Santos	do
	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux	do
	Kath. Prince Br	New York	do
	Beluna Br	Santos	do
	K. Cadwallon Br	do	do
	Gallia Br	New York	Coffee
	Routz Br	Antwerp	Sundries
	Thetis Br	Bs. Aires	Coral ballast
	Co. Perry Br	do	do
	Sollerino Ital	Santos	Sundries
	Month Prince Br	do	do
	Equino Fr	River Plate	do
	Aire Br	Pernambuco	do
	Matana Br	London	do
	Paranaguá Fr	Havre	do
	Amazonas Gr	Santos	do
	Amazonas Gr	do	do
	Mateo Brizzo It	Genoa	do
	Kenett Br	Natal	do
	Nere Nor	Aracaju	Ballast
	Maskelyne Br	Santos	Sundries

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

IF PHILIP DAVID BENJAMIN,

late of 86 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, (son of David Benjamin Esq., deceased), who was last heard of at the Hotel du Dragon d'Or, Aix-la-Chapelle on 1st September 1892, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage, and any person giving such information as will lead to his discovery will be rewarded.

Emanuel & Simmonds,

Solicitors,

38, Finsbury Circus,

London, E. C.

Eachund.

Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000

Realized do 900,000

Reserve fund 850,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,

Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Pegion. Frank H. Norton

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & CO.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.

104, Wall Street.

NEW YORK.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Bela direct	3rd Dec.
Galileo (Bahia and Pernambuco)	14th "
Ptolemy (Bahia)	16th "
Dalton	26th "
Coleridge (Bahia and Pernambuco)	30th "

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Delambre	3rd Dec.
A steamer	24th "

For Valparaíso, Callao and West-
Coast Ports:

Garrick	15th Dec.
---------	-----------

For Liverpool:

Cyrene	6th Dec.
--------	----------

For Antwerp:

Copernicus	4th Dec.
------------	----------

For Antwerp & London:

Melbourne	20th Dec.
Queensland	31st "

Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Sirius	5th Dec.
Caxton	14th "
Hochth	14th "
Maskeine	22nd "
Nasmyth	23rd "

For New Orleans:

Delambre	1st Dec.
A steamer	18th "

Intended sailings from Victoria for
New York:

Hogarth	15th Dec.
Dalton	20th "

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient
incentive offers.For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1^a de Março.For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.58, Rua 1^a de MarçoROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1894

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 15	Margalea	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
19	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas S. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" AustraliaDepartures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st cl.	2nd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	400 Marks.
"—Vigo	500 "	350 Marks.
"—Lisbon	500 "	320 Marks.

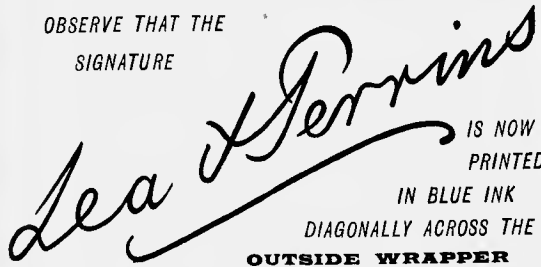
For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 58.

Rio de Janeiro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

IS NOW
PRINTED

IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, La Pallice and Plymouth.
Orellana..... Dec. 31st
Sorata..... Jan. 14thThese popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro,

Gothic..... Jan. 4th
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TERRAVERA
and PASTORIS; passengers may land at latter port.For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson, Sons & Co. Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P.O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address.—SAMSON.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Chandler & Price

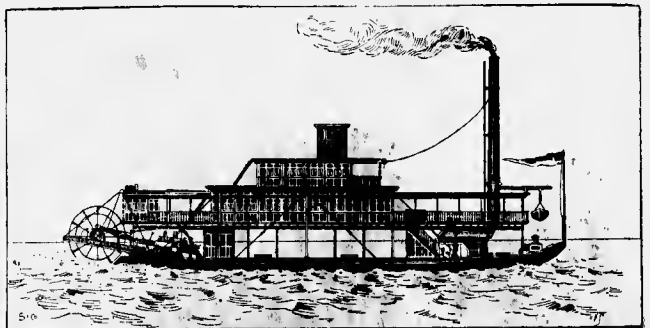
x x GORDON & PRESS x x

and the Gilding & Co.

x x PEARL & PRESS x x

are great favorites with all job printers.
We have some of each for sale.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.

STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
on the Amazon.
They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
FOULAR, LONDON.NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARD—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rushmore..... Dec. 21st

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TERRAVERA and PLYMOUTH; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouridor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES

Praga do Commercio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

FRENCH WINES

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS, 41, rue de la
salle de table wines.All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or
barrels.

ETCHEBARRNE FRÈRES

Rua do Carmo 14.

Rio de Janeiro.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best re-constituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases, recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

79, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,
110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-susceptibles will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 A.M., if possible, or should first see one of the visit-
ing physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Hondeiro, or Stewart)
before going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-
dence.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admission may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março.The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the after-
noon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

TYP. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.